



Many Men of Many Minds

Henry McBride.—Painters in America have grievous cause for quarrel with the writers of America and are strangely patient under it. I refer to the indifference of the writers to the studio output, an indifference so complete that it would be insolent were it not also weak. To be sure Americans of all sorts are indifferent to this output but that only makes the crime of the writers—who have less excuse than our pork packers for burying their talents in a napkin—the more aggravating.

Henry de Man.—World-citizenship is a state of mind. As the ideal of a cultured minority, it is as old as Christianity. It is not incompatible with patriotism. The beginning of world-citizenship is—citizenship.

L. Ames Brown.—The scientific facts against the use of tobacco by young persons are overwhelming.

H. G. Wells.—The victor in the next great war will be bombed from the air, starved, and depleted almost as much as the loser. His victory will be no easy one; it will be a triumph of the exhausted and dying over the dead. Unless mankind can eliminate or control its pugnacity, no other prospect seems open to us but decadence, at least to such a level of barbarism as to lose and forget again all the scientific and industrial achievements of our present age.

Next War Victor Will Suffer Nearly as Much as Loser

J. C. Long.—The farmer of today affords the best clothes, subscribes to the foremost magazines, comes into town to see the latest show, knows more about the League of Nations than does the State Department, and snaps his fingers at the erstwhile wax-mustached villain who used to hold the fatal mortgage.

Carl Akeley, naturalist.—The comparatively few men who have tried to study the elephant have not gained as much knowledge as you would imagine they would, because until you've tried it you can't realize how extremely difficult it is to study the live African elephant.

Lothrop Stoddard.—Not merely by theoretic preachment, but by sustained practice, by consistent conduct extending over decades, the Scandinavian nations give the world a concrete example of a group of nations settling fundamental disputes without war, in a spirit of reasonable fairness and with increasing friendship and co-operation.

Eleanor Beers Lestrade.—In the heart of the South American forest, in a region that is called by the natives "Behind God's Back," is a waterfall that for its width is the highest in the world, but as the trip from Georgetown, British Guiana—the nearest point of civilization—is long and difficult, it has not been seen by more than a hundred white men, and, at the most, ten white women.

F. A. McKenzie.—Japan has re-created a spirit of nationality among the Korean people, and by her very harshness has tempered that spirit into a deadly weapon against herself. She has destroyed liberty. She has the country one great prison.

President-elect Warren G. Harding.—We must put our postal service upon a new basis.

Carl Dientzbach.—Mathematicians once maintained that it was impossible to carry the size of an airplane beyond certain definite dimensions—dimensions dictated by theory. Why? Because the weights increase as the cubes of the similar dimensions, while the areas of the supporting surfaces increase only as the square. The ratio of weight to area increases as the linear dimensions until the point is reached where the machine will not fly. How came the mathematicians to be in error? They forgot that the most sacred law of the cube held good only when a large airplane was a geometrical copy of a small one. When an airplane is so designed that it is not a copy of a small one, there appears to be no limit to the size it may reach. When this was proved, the law of the cube vanished in the wake of many other scientific superstitions.

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Sir Auckland Geddes, British ambassador to the United States.—The British Government will welcome the co-operation of the Government of the United States in dealing with the problems of the East and the West and that so far as trade is concerned it stands today by its old policy of fair trade and equal opportunity.

Homer L. Ferguson, president of Newport News Shipbuilding and Dry Dock Company.—A successful man is a man who, without more than a reasonable and average breaking of luck, attains an honorable and respected position in whatever line he goes into. I do not define success as the ability to accumulate a large amount of money. It happens practically without exception that the successful man does get all of the money that he needs or wants to have; but since the earning capacities of various vocations differ markedly, it is wholly unfair to measure success by a money standard.

David Lloyd George.—What the government is offering to Ireland is partnership in the greatest empire the world ever has known, at the height of its power.

Brander Matthews.—When all is said that needs to be said and when we have set up a few score Americanisms over against a few score Britishisms, we cannot help seeing that the divergences between British English and American English are relatively very few, if only we keep in mind the immense vocabulary of our ever-expanding language.

Charles S. Barrett, president of the National Farmers Union.—Under the governmental urge to feed the hunger-stricken people of the world, our farmers, at enormous sacrifices of both money and labor, endeavored to produce adequate crops this year. Despite this fact, the farmers have been forced to bear the brunt of a deflation policy instituted by the government, a policy which is the basis of the farmers' present financial troubles.

Hsu Un Yuen, councilor, Chinese Cabinet.—There exists a friendly spirit between the people of China and America that is found between the peoples of few nations.

Professor A. S. Pearse.—What a scientist, and particularly a zoologist, has as a reward for choosing poverty is freedom—for gaining a place among his own kind, for thought, for spreading ideas, for new discoveries. To those with scientific instincts, nothing could pay for the loss of this. The minister has the satisfaction of doing good, but is a slave to his creed; a lawyer may be great and good, but in the last analysis makes his living from the troubles of his fellows; the physician does good and makes money, but leads an harassed life at the beck and call of his patients; the banker has easy hours, may do good and become wealthy, but must lead a mean, penny-pinching, sordid existence at best. To those who prize free minds—Ho for the life of the scientist! Poverty be—withstood!

Why the Life of a Scientist Is to Be Preferred

Henry Van Dyke.—Democracy is a word variously employed. It signifies a government, a theory, a way of living, and (like Boston) a state of mind.

F. W. Galbraith, Jr., national commander, American Legion.—Disabled soldiers are regarded as mere cases. They appear to be sheaves of papers rather than the nation's heroes.

Thomas A. Edison.—If we are to make any real progress in psychic investigation, we must do it with scientific apparatus and in a scientific manner, just as we do in medicine, electricity, chemistry, and other fields. I purpose to furnish psychic investigators with an apparatus which will give a scientific aspect to their work.

William Jennings Bryan.—The President should resign and turn over his office to Mr. Marshall, on the condition that on the convening of Congress in December, Mr. Marshall appoint Senator Harding Secretary of State and himself resign. The law then would make Mr. Harding President and with the Republican support in Congress, he could at once put into operation the plan for the United States to enter into an association of nations for peace.

William G. McAdoo.—Under our political system, it is always better to have one party control at Washington than to have divided authority.

James B. Forgan, president of the First National Bank of Chicago.—If a man is promoted solely on seniority, he is worth exactly the market rate in his locality for such a position. Not a cent more! For he has put himself into the class of a marketable commodity, instead of into a personality class. He has no trade-mark which sets him apart from the common run of men in his position. A commodity can be bought and sold in the market. But if you get out of the commodity class, by demonstrating that you possess individual abilities—such as exceptional thoroughness, or unusual industry, or uncommon initiative—then you become a specialty. And, as such, you can, in effect, fix your own salary.

Dr. Wesley C. Mitchell, statistician.—We are now blaming ourselves for our absurd performances in 1919. They were absurd; but what we did in that year of madness the whole world was doing—several of the nations on a more extravagant scale than ours. The recovery from this fit will also be an international spectacle and its consequences of price reductions, liquidations, bankruptcies and—let us hope—eventual resumption of hard work at making useful goods will run their course over all the continents.

What the Year of Madness Will Bring in Its Wake

Edith R. Spaulding, M. D.—It is interesting to watch a child who is taken up each time he cries. The smile of perfect contentment and satisfaction that glows in his face when this means of quieting him is resorted to is sufficient evidence of the cause of his crying and of the satisfactory fulfillment of his desires. Such constant yielding to his wishes upsets the balance of his life.

Enrico Malatesta, Italian revolutionist.—Why should I kill kings? I would sooner kill chickens, for chickens are good to eat. But kings, of what use are they?

Sir Anthony Hope Hawkins.—If society were once freed of militarism and of grind-poverty, what a difference on the earth! Then we might hope, without foolishness, that in time all other things would be added unto us.

Stephane Lauzanne, editor-in-chief of *Le Matin*.—France today does not want to hear any talk of parleys with the Soviets. It is a question, I would almost say, of religion. France believes in the religion of property, and the Soviets wish to destroy property. France believes in the religion of the sovereignty of the people and of the equality of the citizens; the Soviets recognize only the sovereignty of a small class of laborers and intend to make the nine-tenths of the citizens slaves of the last tenth. No business, no compromise with that. One may come to terms about a debt, one may compromise on a payment; but one cannot come to terms or compromise on a principle.

Dr. Charles Aubrey Eaton.—What we are coming to in the modern world is a form of personal distinction which results from high quality of character and mind rather than from clothes, cash or the ability to make a loud noise.

Dr. E. J. Dillon.—Alvaro Obregon, is not only the most distinguished and influential representative—he is to a noteworthy extent the creator of those moral and intellectual forces still widely scattered and seemingly inadequate, which appear destined ultimately to save Mexico from the irreparable ruin into which it was gradually sinking. He stands on a higher moral and intellectual level than his race. He is endowed in a greater degree with those special aptitudes which distinguish the people of the United States, and in addition he displays some of the most valuable traits of the Mexican race.

Professor W. B. Pillsbury, psychologist at University of Michigan.—Cold feet may induce a dream of walking barefoot through snow; a dog shaking the bed may start a dream of a storm at sea.